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RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL
DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1948

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RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

N. V. HEPPLER, M.D., D.P.H.

(also W.R.C.C. Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health, Ripon City).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

J. K. WALTON, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances (1920) and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (1920).

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

W. T. BECKWITH, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Diploma of R.S.I. and S.I.J.E.B. Sanitary Inspector (1935).

Diploma of R.S.I. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (1936).

C. D. HUNTER, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I.

Diploma of R.S.I. and S.I.J.E.B. Sanitary Inspector (1945).

Diploma of R.S.I. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (1947).

RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1948.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report on the work of your Public Health Department for the year 1948.

The report has been compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, and the sections dealing with sanitary circumstances, housing and food have once again been written by your Sanitary Inspector whose long experience and wide knowledge of the district have been of tremendous help. The vital statistics contained in the report show that the health of the district has been reasonably good. The only infectious disease which was prevalent was scarlet fever.

Your Department has dealt during the year, with a large amount of work connected with housing and water supply problems. Many of the water supplies at present in use are unsatisfactory and it is hoped that the development of the regional scheme will not be long delayed. Pure water for domestic and agricultural purposes is of paramount importance to health.

I am indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Council and to the Clerk and other officers for their invariable helpfulness and courtesy.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

N. V. HEPPLIE,

Medical Officer of Health,

SECTION A.

Statistics :

Registrar General's estimate of population (mid. 1948)	..	11,350
Area (in acres)	.. .. .	124,861
Number of inhabited houses	.. .. .	3,751
Rateable value (1st April, 1948)	.. .. .	£86,072
Sum represented by a penny rate 1948-49 (estimated)	..	£359
Number of Parishes	.. .. .	40

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District is a large area consisting of the Old Ripon Rural area together with the Pateley Bridge Rural District.

The former consists of low lying land around Ripon City, while the latter embraces the upper parts of Nidderdale together with the extensive surrounding tracts of high land. It contains the town of Pateley Bridge.

The whole area is agricultural in character.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1948.

Live Births :

					<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	202	..	96	..	106
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	12	..	8	..	4
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>214</u>	..	<u>104</u>	..	<u>110</u>

Birth rate per 1,000 population : 18.85.

Still Births :

					<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	8	..	5	..	3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	..	-	..	-
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>8</u>	..	<u>5</u>		<u>3</u>

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 36.03.

					<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
Deaths	..	..	..	..	152	..	73	..	79

Death Rate per 1,000 population : 13.39.

Maternal Mortality :

					<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Rate per 1,000 total births</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	0	..	0.00
Other Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..	1	..	4.50
					<u>1</u>		<u>4.50</u>

Infantile Mortality :

					<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	..	-	..	-
					—		—		—
Total	..				6	..	4	..	2
					—		—		—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	28.02
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	..	..	..	..	29.70
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	..	..	..	..	0.0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	26

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.**Births.**

The birth rate of 18.85 is higher than the rate of 17.9 for the County as a whole, and compares with a rate 16.19 for 1947.

Deaths.

The death rate of 13.39 compares with a rate of 10.8 for England and Wales, and 15.02 for 1947. The main causes of death in the order of importance numerically were Cancer, Heart Disease, Intracranial Vascular Lesions, Respiratory Infections. These conditions accounted for about two thirds of the total Mortality.

Natural Increase of Population.

The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 62.

Infantile Mortality.

Six children under one year of age died during the year. This gives an Infantile Mortality rate of 28.02 as compared with that for England and Wales 34, and 38.46 for the preceding year.

The following table gives the ages at death of these children :—

TABLE I.

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Days	0— 1	..	..	..	-	-	-
	— 7	..	..	..	1	1	2
	—14	..	..	..	1	-	1
	—31	..	..	..	-	-	-
Months	— 6	..	..	..	2	1	3
	—12	..	..	..	-	-	-
Total under 1 year	..	..	..	..	4	2	6

The causes of death can be analysed as follows :—

Birth Injury	..	..	..	..	1
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital abnormality	..	..	..	..	1
Infections	..	..	..	..	3

Five of these deaths can probably be classed as preventable.

Maternal Mortality.

There was one Maternal Death in the Rural District during the year. It was not due to sepsis. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 4.50 per 1,000 total births.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN.

Table II.

<i>Diseases</i>	1948		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	-	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	2	-	2
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	1	1
8. Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
9. Influenza	-	-	-
10. Measles	-	-	-
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis ..	-	-	-
13M. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	-	-	-
13F. Cancer of Uterus	-	-	-
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	3	-	3
15. Cancer of Breast	-	4	4
16. Cancer of all other sites	12	7	19
17. Diabetes	-	3	3
18. Intracranial Vascular Lesions	6	19	25
19. Heart Disease	23	23	46
20. Other diseases of Circulatory System ..	2	-	2
21. Bronchitis	4	5	9
22. Pneumonia	1	3	4
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	2	-	2
24. Ulceration of stomach or duodenum ..	4	-	4
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	1	-	1
26. Appendicitis	-	-	-
27. Other Digestive Diseases	-	2	2
28. Nephritis	1	-	1
29. Puerperal and post abortive Sepsis ..	-	-	-
30. Other Maternal Causes	-	1	1
31. Premature Birth	-	1	1
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	2	-	2
33. Suicide	1	2	3
34. Road Traffic Accidents	1	-	1
35. Other Violent Causes	2	1	3
36. All other causes	5	7	12
	73	79	152

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1948. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

Table III.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.s. and great towns including London	148 smaller towns Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 1931 Census	London Adm. County	Ripon & Pateley Bridge
Births.		Rates per 1,000	civilian population		
Live Births	17.9	20.0	19.2	20.1	18.85
Still Births	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.70
Deaths.					
All causes	10.8	11.6	10.7	11.6	13.39
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63	0.26
Influenza	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio- myelitis and Encephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54	0.35
Notifications (Corrected)					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37	2.38
Whooping Cough	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13	0.79
Diphtheria	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.17
Erysipelas	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.53
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17	1.23
Pneumonia	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57	2.20
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00
Acute Polioenceph- alitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deaths.		Rates per 1,000	live births		
All causes under 1 year of age	34	39	32	31	28.02
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4	4.67
Notifications (Corrected)		Rates per 1,000	Total (Live & Still) Births		
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	6.89	8.90	4.71	7.34 (c)	4.50

Table III—continued.

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6 148-150 . Other Maternal causes	Ripon & Pateley Bridge
0.11	0.05	0.13	0.73	4.50

Abortion—Mortality per million women aged 15—45—England and Wales.

No. 140 with Sepsis	No. 141 without Sepsis	Ripon & Pateley Bridge
9	4	—

SECTION B.**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.****Public Health Officers of the Authority.**

The Medical Officer of Health serves Ripon Corporation in a similar capacity, and is the Divisional Medical Officer for the County Council.

The Divisional Health Office opened in Ripon on 1st February, 1948.

Health Services in the Rural District.

On July 5th, 1948, the National Health Service Act came into operation giving rise to some alterations in the structure of the local health services. The County Council ceased to be a Hospital Authority and these hospitals, together with the voluntary hospitals serving the area, came under the control of the Regional Hospital Board. The County Institution in All-hallowgate, Ripon, was not taken over by the Board, and has been used for the provision of residential accommodation by the County Council in pursuance of their powers under the National Assistance Act.

The Staff and equipment of the various District Nursing Associations were taken over by the County Council, and integrated Home Nursing and Midwifery Services were established.

The provision of vaccination and immunisation also became wholly a responsibility of the County Council.

A County Ambulance Service was inaugurated. In this area, however, the Ambulance services of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Ripon and in Pateley Bridge were continued on an agency basis, in co-operation with the County Ambulance Depot at Harrogate.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mortuary.

The Council provides a mortuary and post-mortem room at Pateley Bridge. Four bodies were admitted during 1948. The average length of stay was three days.

By arrangement with Ripon Corporation the Council also has the use of the City Mortuary situated at Skellbank.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

School Health Service.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional School Medical Officer. Dr. Ashmore is Assistant School Medical Officer. Routine school medical inspections are carried out and also examinations of special cases. School nurses visit the schools regularly. Minor Ailments Clinics are held at Alma House, Ripon, every morning from Monday to Friday, and at the Secondary Modern School, Pateley Bridge, every Friday morning. Specialist clinics for orthopaedic, paediatric, ophthalmic, and ear, nose and throat cases are also provided.

Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

A weekly ante natal and post natal clinic is held by a Specialist at Alma House, Ripon. Two clinics monthly are also held in the Methodist Buildings, Pateley Bridge.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

The Rural District is completely covered by Domiciliary midwives.

Child Welfare Service.

A weekly welfare centre is held in Ripon, a fortnightly centre in Pateley Bridge, and a monthly centre in Summerbridge. The Voluntary Associations continue to give valuable help.

Health Visiting.

Three Health Visitors work in the Rural District. These officers provide advice and help to mothers and sick or aged persons. They provide information for Hospitals, Doctors and Clinics.

Home Nursing Service.

Six district nurses work in the Rural District.

Home Help Service.

Where possible, Home Helps are provided in suitable cases. There are, unfortunately, still many villages where no home help is available, owing to shortage of staff.

Mental Health.

Supervision and care are provided for mental defectives. Case histories and background reports are provided in cases of mental illness on request from mental hospitals. A Mental Health Social Worker is employed.

Prevention of illness, care and after care.

The various officers of the Local Health Authority and the officers of the Rural District Health Department co-operate closely in respect of this work. The County provides residential accommodation at Allhallowgate, Ripon. A Tuberculosis Visitor does valuable work.

Ambulance Service.

The County Ambulance Depot is at Harrogate. Both in Pateley Bridge and Ripon, however, the Local Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade continue to operate an efficient service as agents of the County Council.

The Ambulance Officer at Pateley Bridge has kindly supplied the following details of the work done during the year :—

Mileage	6655
Number of cases conveyed	189
Drivers time (in hours)	627
Attendants time (in hours)	347

Venereal Diseases.

A Social Worker is employed who works in close co-operation with the Special Treatment Clinics serving the area, undertaking contact tracing and preventive work.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Infectious Diseases.

The District is served by the Ripon Isolation Hospital.

Smallpox.

Accommodation is provided by the Board as required.

Nursing Homes.

There are no registered Nursing Homes in the district.

General Hospitals.

The Rural District is served by the Hospitals at Ripon and Harrogate. The Leeds Hospitals are also within reach.

Sanatoria.

The Board provides Sanatoria at Scotton Banks and at Middleton-in-Wharfedale.

Maternity Hospitals.

The district is served by the Maternity Hospitals at Ripon and Harrogate.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Nuisance Inspections.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1948 for Nuisances only	359
" " Nuisances found during 194	329
" " Nuisances in hand from 1947	13
" " Nuisances abated during 1948	321
Notices served (informal)—275. Complied with—275.	
" " (statutory)—10. Complied with—8.	

Nuisances.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Full ashpits	19	19
Defective and stopped eavespouts	74	74
" " fallpipes	37	37
Accumulation of refuse	8	8
Defective roofs	11	6
" drains	13	7
" ashpits	11	10
Dirty houses	5	5
Stopped drains	18	18
Defective water closets	4	4
Insufficient drainage	11	8
Defective yard surfaces	3	3
Defective ventilating shafts	14	14
Damp walls	23	17
Animals	6	6
Other nuisances	67	67
Untrapped sink wastes	18	18
	<hr/> 342	<hr/> 321

Mickley. The water to this hamlet is from a spring in the hill at the West end of the village. The level of this spring is such that at the West end of the village, water can be obtained only by pumping, and in other parts of the village at heights varying from 2 to 4 feet. The nearest trunk main is owned by the Leeds Corporation near Grewelthorpe. In the entire parish there are 12 houses with piped supplies and 51 on standpipes.

Bewerley. This parish, in that portion adjoining High and Low Bishop-side has a good piped water supply from the Eagle Hall Reservoir. There are 40 houses with water piped in and none served by standpipes. The wells of the village of Greenhow were exhausted for a period of three months and arrangements were made to transport water from Pateley Bridge.

Birstwith. The water to the village of Birstwith is principally supplied privately from the Swareliffe Estate. A 3 in. main laid almost to the South Eastern boundary of the parish has a connection to the Swareliffe pipe. This was made during the late war in case of emergency, but is not ordinarily used. There are no houses with piped supplies from a public water main nor any on standpipes.

Bishop Monkton. The water supply ordinarily used is from a reservoir at Dove Bank into which water from a borehole is pumped. It is fairly hard water. At times of a breakdown of the machinery, water from an overflowing well (formerly the village water supply) can be turned into the main, but this is of insufficient altitude to adequately supply the village. There are 143 houses with water piped in and none supplied by standpipes.

Bishop Thornton. The upper portion of Bishop Thornton is supplied in detail by connections to both Leeds and Harrogate trunk mains. The village of Shaw Mills is dependent on wells for its water supply. Nine houses have water piped in, and none are supplied from standpipes.

Bridge Hewick. The hamlet is supplied from the Ripon Corporation supply. Fourteen houses have water piped in. None are supplied by standpipes.

Clint. There is a considerable residential area on the Hampsthwaite and Birstwith roads which is supplied from the Leeds trunk main. The village of Burnt Yates is supplied from wells. Thirty-five houses are on public mains. None are supplied by standpipes.

Clotherholme. This parish is supplied in detail from the Ripon Corporation supply, there are 44 houses with water piped in, and none are on standpipes.

Copt Hewick. The parish has recently acquired a water supply from Ripon City.

Dacre. The water supply to this parish is from wells and springs, and these have not always been found reliable. There have been shortages particularly at the high levels. No houses are supplied from public mains. A scheme has been prepared to supply the village of Dacre from the new borehole at Summerbridge. This will eventually form part of the longer Regional Scheme.

Eavestone. The parish is composed entirely of agricultural holdings and has no public water supply.

Fountains Earth. The village of Lofthouse is the most populous part of the parish. It has a piped water supply from a small reservoir in land above the village which is filled by gravitation from springs in the hills. Forty-two houses have water piped in, and two are supplied by standpipes.

Givendale. This is an agricultural parish, and is now supplied by the Ripon Corporation supply.

Grantley. This parish is supplied by the Grantley Estate Water Supply. It has no houses supplied from public mains.

Grewelthorpe. The village of Grewelthorpe is supplied from a small reservoir at Bramley Cottage which is filled by the collection of springs in nearby land. Eighty-five houses have water piped on and five are supplied from standpipes.

Hartwith-cum-Winsley. Ten Council houses are supplied from a pipe which is in turn supplied by arrangement with a neighbouring owner through a small reservoir. The remaining part of the parish is supplied privately from springs in hills above the village and other privately owned sources. The scheme which has been prepared for Dacre will also be extended to cover the village of Summerbridge.

High and Low Bishopside. The water supply to the town of Pateley Bridge is from two sources, Quarry Lane Reservoir filled from springs in the hill to the North of Pateley Bridge, and the Eagle Hall Reservoir from the level below Greenhow Hill. The water for the village of Glasshouses is from an open reservoir privately owned, above the village. The source is somewhat uncertain, as it appears to be gathered in the hills above, and probably collects springs on the way down. The hamlet of Wath has a pressure supply of water privately owned. The number of houses with water piped in and from public mains is 245 and 3 with standpipe supply.

Kirkby Malzeard. The water supply is from underground spring collection into a small covered reservoir at Kexmoor from whence it is piped into the village a distance of about two miles. In periods of drought, there is insufficient water to supply all the needs of the village. At the lower extremity of the main a connection has been made to the Leeds trunk main. The number of houses piped inside is 110 with 25 supplied from standpipes.

Laverton. There is no public water main supplying any premises in the parish of Laverton. The parish is essentially agricultural, and many farms are very isolated. These have their own private supplies.

Lindrick-with-Studley Royai and Fountains. The water supply in this parish is by private arrangement by the Ripon Corporation with Aldfield Estate Company. 16 houses have water piped inside, and none are on standpipes.

Littlethorpe. The portion of the village nearest to Ripon is supplied in detail with water by the Ripon Corporation, and the remainder of the village depends upon wells for its supply. The number of houses with water piped inside is 33. There are no standpipes. A scheme is under consideration to extend the Ripon Corporation supply to include the remainder of the village.

Markenfield Hall. There is no public water supply to this parish which comprises one farmhouse and four cottages. Water is supplied inside the houses from a private reservoir.

Markington-with-Wallerthwaite. The water supply is from a spring to the West of the village. This is pumped to a reservoir on high land near Hob Green and gravitates to the village and to Ingerthorpe. There are 62 houses with piped supplies and 11 on standpipes.

Menwith-with-Darley. The water supply to a portion of the village is from a bore hole on land adjoining Station Lane. The water is pumped to a small reservoir near the Methodist Chapel in Sheepcote Lane. During the year a 4" C.I. main has been laid through the entire village. This will eventually be incorporated in the Regional scheme. Twenty-four houses are already connected to this main.

Newby-with-Mulwith. This parish is comprised of Newby Hall and adjacent farms. It is privately supplied with water.

North Stainley-with-Sleningford. There are only three properties on public water mains owned by Ripon Corporation. The village is supplied from wells.

Nunwick-cum-Howgrave. This agricultural parish consists of a few farms, three of which have piped water supplies into the houses from a Ripon Corporation main passing through the parish.

Sawley. The village of Sawley is supplied from a public well on the Green, and some farms derive their supply from a privately owned reservoir on high land in Moor Lane. There are no public piped supplies.

Sharow. Part of this parish is supplied by Ripon Corporation in detail, and 18 houses have water piped inside. The Hall and some of the Estate properties are supplied from a privately owned reservoir, and 8 houses take their supplies from a standpipe at the lower part of the village.

Skelding. This is an agricultural parish where each property has its own well or spring.

Skelton. The present water supply to this parish is owned by the Newby Hall Estate Company. Ten Council Houses have water piped inside from this supply. There is no public water main. A scheme is in progress to take water from the Ripon City supply to this parish. The greater number of houses in the village draw their supplies from stand-pipes.

Stonebeck Down. There is no public supply to the village of Ramsgill which is the most populous centre of the parish. There is a privately owned Reservoir in the hill above the village.

Stonebeck Up. The village of Middlesmoor derives its water from springs in the high land collected in a reservoir and piped through the village. There are 31 houses with piped supplies inside, and one house supplied by standpipe.

Studley Roger. Water is supplied to this village by private arrangement between the Ripon Corporation and the Aldfield Estate Company. There are 39 houses with piped supplies inside, and none on standpipes.

Sutton Grange. This small parish has no public water supply. Farms and cottages derive their supply from a privately owned reservoir filled from a bore hole by a wind pump.

Thornthwaite-with-Padside. This is a scattered agricultural parish in which there is no public water main.

Thruscross. A scattered agricultural parish in which there is no public water main.

Warsill. A scattered agricultural parish with no public water main. Most of the farms have a good water supply piped on from a reservoir owned by the Swarcliffe Estate.

Winksley. Water is supplied to this village under pressure through a concrete lined 3 in. main from the Leeds trunk main. There are 17 houses with piped supplies inside, and no houses supplied from standpipes. A scheme has been prepared to disconnect the existing village main from the Leeds trunk main, and a supply is to be taken from the Ripon City trunk main.

The following table shows the number of water samples taken during the year of both public and private supplies.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Public or Private Supply.</i>	<i>Chemical or Bacteriological.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Bewerley	1	Public	Bacteriological.	Unsatisfactory
Copt Hewick	3	do	do	do
Azerley	4	do	do	Satisfactory
Grewelthorpe	2	do	do	do
Laverton	1	do	do	do
North Stainley	1	do	do	do
Winksley	2	do	do	Unsatisfactory
Sawley	1	do	do	do
Markington	1	Private	do	do
do	2	Public	do	Satisfactory
Bridge Hewick	1	do	do	do
Kirkby Malzeard	1	do	do	do
Dacre	2	do	do	Unsatisfactory
Bewerley	2	do	Chemical	Satisfactory
Pateley Bridge	1	do	do	do
Bishop Thornton	1	do	do	do
Birstwith	2	do	do	do
Total	28			

Public Cleansing.

The collection of domestic refuse has now been extended to cover all populated parts of the area together with properties on the main roads joining those populated portions.

The scheme is working very satisfactorily and has given no cause for complaint. Refuse tips are regularly dressed and covered and treated for rats. A survey is now being made to find further refuse tips to replace those which are becoming full.

The Council have placed an order for a Dennis Cesspool and Pail Closet Emptying Vehicle to serve premises not readily accessible to the public sewers, and it is hoped to put this service into operation early in 1949.

Shops.

There are 72 shops within the area which are registered under the Shops Acts. These premises consist mainly of Village Stores and Post Offices with the exception of Pateley Bridge where a more specialised type of shop is found.

Smoke Abatement.

There have been no cases of nuisance arising from smoke emission, and no abatement has, therefore, been necessary.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

There have been no cases of infestation by bed bugs during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act.

PART I OF THE ACT.**1.—Inspections** for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	49	62	3	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	Nil	—	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding out-workers' Premises).	—	—	—	—
Total	49	62	3	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	3	3	—	—	—

SECTION D.**HOUSING.**

Good progress is being made by the Council in the provision of new houses in various parts of the district.

There are still, however, some unfit houses in occupation and very many more old houses which fall far short of modern standards, and will have to be dealt with as soon as the general situation permits.

Provision of Council Houses and Houses erected by Private Enterprise.

Total number of houses completed and under construction as at 31st December, 1948	91
Total number of houses under construction (or completed) by Local Authority	78
Total number of houses under construction by private enterprise ..	23
Total number of Local Authority houses completed and occupied at 31st December, 1948	46
Total number of Private Enterprise Houses completed and occupied at 31st December, 1948	9

SECTION E.**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.****Milk Supply.**

There has been a steady increase in milk production and conversion of premises to Accredited and T.T. standard. New applicants are visited in conjunction with the representative of the W.R.C.A.E. Committee's Officer and alterations agreed on the farm.

The following table shows the numbers of registered premises together with figures and disposal of milk produced :—

Number of registered premises	700
„ cowsheds	1,112
„ milch cows	7,583
„ gallons of milk produced	15,252
„ „ „ sold wholesale	13,184
„ „ „ „ retail	1,096
„ „ „ „ for butter	30
„ „ „ „ for cheese	1,106
„ „ „ „ for other purposes	180
Number of premises holding T.T. Licences	36
Number of premises holding Accredited Licences	20

Meat and Other Foods.

The slaughter of animals for human consumption is now concentrated at Ripon, and the inspection of meat on the hoof, is, therefore, confined to the shops in the area where it is deposited for sale. There have been no cases of seizure of unsound meat during the year. The Butchers are ready and willing to surrender any portions of meat which have been required by the Meat and Other Foods Inspectors.

Premises where food is produced for consumption are inspected regularly, and no complaints have been made during the year.

SECTION F.
PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.
TABLE IV.

No. of cases originally notified during year ended 31st December, 1948, and of Final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc.

Ages (NK→unknown)	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Ac. Poliomyelitis		Ac. Poliomyelitis		Measles (excluding Rubella)		Diphtheria	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :—												
Civilians (all ages) ..	14	13	6	3	—	—	—	—	7	7	1	1
Non-Civilians (all ages) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Final Nos. after corrections :—												
Civilians	0— ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1— ..	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	3— ..	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
	5— ..	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—
	10— ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	15— ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	25 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Civilians ..	14	13	6	3	—	—	—	—	7	7	1	1
Non-Civilians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total Non-Civilians ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

TABLE IV—Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—continued.

		Erysipelas		Cerebro-Spinal Fever		Other notifiable Diseases	Original Notification		Final Nos.	
		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :— Civilians (all ages) .. Non-Civilians (all ages) ..	..	2	4	—	—	CIVILIANS Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	1	—	1
	..	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Final Nos. after correction :— Civilians { 0— .. 5— .. 15— .. 45— .. 65 and over .. Age N.K. ..	..	—	—	—	—	Ophthalmia Neonatorum Malaria (contracted in England and Wales) ..	—	—	—	—
	..	1	1	—	—		—	—	—	—
Total Civilians ..	..	1	2	—	—	NON-CIVILIANS Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—
	..	—	1	—	—		—	—	—	—
Non-Civilians { 15— or N.K. 45 and over ..	..	2	4	—	—	Malaria (contracted in England and Wales) ..	—	—	—	—
	..	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Total Non-Civilians ..	..	—	—	—	—				

Diphtheria.

There were two notifications of diphtheria during the year. Neither case had been immunised.

Immunisation.

This was carried out during the year by private practitioners, by the School Medical Service, and at Infant Welfare Centres. The following figures give details :—

	<i>Under 5 years.</i>		<i>5-14 years.</i>		<i>Total</i>
Number immunised during 1948	129	..	186	..	315
Number receiving refresher doses during 1948	12	..	665	..	677

The position at the 31st December, 1948, is as follows :—

					At 31st Dec., 1948	
					Under 5 years	5—14 years
Estimated population	..	..	..	..	864	1482
Number who had received complete course of immunisation	..	..	..	..	267	815
Percentage immunised	..	..	..	..	30.8%	54.99%

Age distribution of immunised children.

Year of Birth	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1939—43	1934—38	Total
No. immunised	2	77	102	68	37	331	511	842
Estimated mid year population 1948	864					1482		2346

Scarlet Fever.

27 cases were notified. This gives a notification rate of 2.38 per 1,000 population, as compared with 1.73 for the country as a whole and 0.80 for 1947.

Whooping Cough.

Nine notifications were received during the year, giving a rate of 0.79 per 1,000 population, as compared with a national rate of 3.42 and 3.91 for 1947.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

There were no notifications, compared with five notifications the previous year.

Measles.

14 notifications were received in Civilians, giving a rate of 1.23 compared with a rate for the whole country of 9.34 and 7.47 for 1947.

Pneumonia.

There were 25 notifications, giving an attack rate of 2.20, as compared with 1.60 for 1947 and 0.73 for England and Wales.

Erysipelas.

Six notifications were received.

Tuberculosis.

Seven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, giving an attack rate of .61 per 1,000 population. The following table gives

the details from the tuberculosis register :—

	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	
Number on Register 1st January, 1948	6	4	6	3	19
New notifications 1948	3	1	4	—	8
Number restored to register having been removed in previous quarter	—	—	—	—	—
Cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification ..	9	3	7	7	26
Number removed from register 1948	3	—	1	2	6
Number on Register 31st Dec., 1948	15	8	16	8	47

AGE AND SEX OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS—1948.

Age	New Cases.				Cases removed from register due to death.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—35	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
—45	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
—55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	3	1	4	—	3	—	—	2

Cancer.

There were 26 deaths from all forms of cancer during 1948. This gives a mortality rate of 2.29 per 1,000 population as compared with 2.31 for the previous year.

